E IN EW YORK HERALD.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. 18500 US0's, 5-20, reg 104% 300 Erte RR.

THURSDAY, July 20-6 P. M. There was a better tone to the stock market to-day an during the previous part of the week, and the apmore confident feeling. Eric closed M higher than at the second board yesterday, Reading %, Michigan Southern 36, Cieveland and Pittsburg 136. Northwestern 36, Rock Island 136, Fort Wayne 136, Ohto and Mississippi certificates 136, Quicksilver 136. Government accurities dull, but steady, excepting coupon sixes of 1881,

buoyant, Illinois Central excepted, and the advance was equal to 1/4 a 13/4 per cent. At the second regular ard the speculative feeling was tame, but the improvement was maintained. Eric closed 1, higher than at the first board Reading 3, Michigan Southern 3, Cleveland and Pittsburg 36, Northwestern 5, Rock Island 134, Fort Wayne 1, Cumberland 1, Quicksilver 56, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 36. Government accurities were neglected. Coupon five-twenties of the new issue de-clined 3. At the open board at half-past three the market was steady, but without much activity. New York Central sold on the call at 94%, Eric 82%, Reading 101, Michigan Southern 63%, Rock Island 107%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 66%, Illinois Central 131, Northvestern 2734, Cumberland 4134.

The money market has been easier to-day, although rat rate for call loans is six per cent, with occaional transactions at seven on miscellaneous collaterals. reial paper is taken at 7 a 9 per cent.

The gold market has been barely steady in consequence of heavy sales by the bears, under the belief that the sales of gold already made by the Treasury will be continued. It is reported that the former sold about three millions during yesterday and to-day. It is also alleged by the bulls, who profess to have correct infornation, that the government sold only about four andred thousand dollars of gold, merely in order to If the price of gold, for instance, should rise to 144 or higher, the Treasury would profit by the opportu-nity, and self a million or so. Its object in so doing is to I has no desire to break down the market, but anic which would be likely to follow; but it is estrous of pre-enting any considerable rise beyond the remains to be seen, and meanwhile opinions ter sell his surplus coin; for the resolution of of that "the obligation to create the sinking fund according to the act of February 25, 1862, shall not been created, the authority to sell any portion of the gold in the Treasury does not exist. The resolution,

gold in the Treasury does not exist. The resolution, approved March, 1884, reads thus:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year from time to thus, either with or without a r bate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby actions zed to dispuse of any goad in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of intrest of the public debt, provided that the obligation to create the sinking fund according to the act of February 25, 1832, shall not be impatred thereby.

The act referred to (section 5) provides that All duties on imports shall be paid in coin or in demand otes, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special

the can so paid as follows:—
shall be applied as follows:—
state payment in coin of the inter st on the
sectioned states.
To me purchase or sayment of one per cent
product of the Union States within each faced
the let of July, 1802,
no residue to be paid into the Treasury of the

tary of the Treasury as to admit of his selling gold to farmed currency for meeting corrent obligations; but this was obviously not the intention of the act, and although it may be conex, the bondholders will have good reason to

Gold was lent at 1-32 a 1-16 per cent per day after opening at 14236, declined to-14246; but a bac uently recovered to the opening price of the morning,

There was another government estion sale today. Five thousand bales were disposed of at from 273cc for

aidding fair to 2314c. for ordinary. The best quality of Sea Island brought 50c. a 86 kgc., payable in gold on the basis of a premium of 40%.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as fol-

loceipts for a stoms	\$383,000
otal recents	3,410,786
'ayments	3,483,106
Salance.	51,201,787
Subser prious to government loan	165,000
The Delaware and Saritan Canal and the C	
Amboy Rally ad Companies have declared a c	
ive per cont, free of tax, payable July 31, it	Philadel-
shie and New York,	
The Michigan Southern Polleged Company	vill nav. on

th : let of August, free of tax, a dividend of five per cent. No dividend has been declared on the old stock.

The Continual Commercial of the 18th says:-The Ceremnal Commercial of the 18th says:—

Money is in rather better discount demand, though in botter supply than it was several days ago. The sales of exchange were on a larger scale than for several days past, and some of the desters advanced their figures to par, buying, and 50 cents per \$1,000 selling, and others confined their par sales to customers. It seems to be probable that rates will soon be restored to the old naures. A much stronger feeling controls the provision market, and nearly all articles are higher. Sales of about 1,000 barrels of mess perk, mostly of outside packing, were made at \$27.50. Offers of \$25 have since been made for easy, but 50 cents higher is asked by

The Chicago Tribine of the 18th remarks:—
The money market to-day was active, and the rate of discount steady at ten per cent per amum. There was a good demand for currency at the various banks, and good appear was readily discounted; but doubted was negatiable on the screet at 1 a 1/2 per cent per month. The demand for cuscounts is chiefly by the produce and provision trade. There was a moderate supply of Eastern exchange to-day, and under an active inquery the market was very firm at part, buying, and 1.10 selling. The banks sold round tota to each other at 50c, per thousand pre-

kee and Toledo to the following, were as stated below for the week ending July 15:-
Flour, Wheat, Corn,

To	bbls.	bushets.	bushets.	bushels
Buffalo	21,459	\$25,450	688,915	410,150
Onwego		106,122	58,200	-
Port Colborne		45,800		100
Ogdensburg		28,711	5,500	-
Dunk ik		200	4,202	-
Collingwood.		9,050		
Sarnia		14,500	12,540	
Kingston		17,000	14,250	
Montreal		28,000	18,725	776
Other points.		40.0	7,519	27,840
By railroad	V,223	2,247	1,019	- 13
Total	62,749	675.880	799.851	438,774
Provious wee		516,547	589,191	274,120
	adria (Virginia		TARREST CASE IN	o follow
ing in relatio	n to a meeting	of the	tocknolde	te of the
	Ald Domitaton	0 = 0		

Startling Disclosures in the

Proposals of Northern Men to Feed the Rebel Armies.

History of the War.

COTTON CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE

Treasury Permits to Trade Bacon for Cotton Through the Lines.

How Davis' Faith in Cotton Reduced the Rebel Soldiers to One Quarter of a Pound of Meat a Day Per Man.

An Official Report of the Rebel Commissary Department,

The following is the substance of my testimony be-fore the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, now engaged under a joint resolution, adopted, as I learn, A scoret session, and requiring them, among other things, to investigate and report upon the past administration of the Bureau of Subsistence and the present condition of the commissariat. It is possible that this dence, and may omit some things that were. In a matter of such minuteness and voluminousness of detail, either is hard to avoid. But whatever has been, or may now be stated, if not already proven, is abundantly sus

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ASHES. -- Receipts 262 packages. The market was quiet

101 bags corn mesi, 66,720 bushels wheat, 67,511 do corn, 77,349 do. oats, 7,705 do. rye, and 8,812 do. malt

brands exhibited a slight upward tendency. The sales of State and Western flour were 9,000 bbls. Canada flour

meal was in limited supply and quiet. We quote:-

5c. a bushel. The sales embraced 70,000 bushels at \$1.85

for white Michigan, \$1 70 a \$1.75 for ambor Michigan, \$1 35 for insound winter red Western, \$1 60 for red tate, \$1 53 a \$21.65 for winter red Western, \$1.41 a \$1.42 for amber Milwankte, \$1.35 a \$1.40 for Milwankte club, \$1.35 a \$1.40 for Chicago spring. Bye was scarce and very from with sales of 13,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 96c, per both 1. Onto were quiet but steady, including Western, it 61c, a 62c, Canada, 52c, a 55c, and State at 57c, a 58c. Marky was quiet. Barley mail was in fair demand, with sales of about 5.000 bushels Canada West, on private terms. The occu market was fairly active and rather armer, with sales of about \$7,000 bushels, at 50c, a \$2½ co for unsound, and \$3c, a \$4c. for sound mixed Western.

Correct The transactions were very light, but prices continued firm.

bacco at los, a 17s. 6d. To Cronstadt, a livitish bark with persoleum at 6s. Hore.—The market was quiet but firm. The sales were in small lots, exclusively for consumption, at 15c.

Hose.—The market was due to but drill. The sales were in small lots, exclusively for consumption, at 15c. a 35c.

Hear was dull and unchanged.

Molasses.—The market was firm, with a small business doing at 70c. a 75c. for Porto R.co.

Perrollers was dull and heavy again to-day, at 32c. a 22 3c. for crude, 50c. a 52c. for redued, in bond, and 70c. a 72c. for do., free.

Provisions.—Receipte, 71 packages pork; 9 do. be f, 19 do. cut meats, and 45 dc. lard. The pork market was havy and lower. The sales included 3,500 bbls. at 330 00 a 331, closing heavy at \$30 75; \$27 a \$27.50 tor old do., cath, \$22 50 a \$23.50 rprime, and \$23 a \$23 50 for prime mess. Also for August, seller's and buyers option, about 2,500 bbls. now mess at \$20 a \$30. Cut meats were a shade firmer, with sales of 350 packages at 16c. a 16 5/c. for shoulders, and 19c. a 22 1/c. for hunts. The beef market was steady, with sales of 350 bbls. at \$10 a \$14 for plain, and \$12 a \$16 for extra mess. Beef hams were in limited supply, and quest at unchanged prices. The lard market was quiet, but firm, with sales of about 700 bbls. at 17 1/2c. a 22 3/c.

Bacon was dull and hominal. Choese was in very moderate request and beney at 8c. a 16 3/c. for common to choice. Butter was in good domand. We quote:—Western, 18c. 27c., and State, 25c. a 36c., with fancy lots, in pails, at 35c. a 450.

Rice was quiet, but firm.

Sucar.—The market was firm, with sales embracing 1,050 libds. Cuba mus orado at 11 1/c. a 12 3/c., neluding fair to good refaining grades; also \$50 boxes Havama at 18c. a 15c. Refined sugars were in demand and steady.

Straitness and bear and steady.

Straitness and series and series also 500 boxes havama at 18c. a 15c. Refined sugars were in demand and steady.

STRAFFIE was firm, with sales of about 216,000 lbs. at 16c. a 17c.

To Low was fairly active at a reduction of %c. per lb.
The sales were 85,000 lbs. at 11%c. a 11%c.
Wines y.—Receipts 150 bbls. The market was quiet,
with sales of about 250 bbls. Western at \$2 10.

AN ALLEGED NEW YORK SWINDLING CASE.

[From the same paper.]

In the Supreme Judicial Court, yesterday, before Judge Gray, there was a hearing upon a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner, Chas. J. Anthony, resident of Worcester, in this State, and well known in New York as a large operator in petroleum stock companies, was arrested on Monday as Worcester, on a requisition from the Gevernor of New York, as a fugitive from justice. The alleged charge is that of swindling a party out of \$15,000 in the stock business. This alleged swindle was by his making false representations as to a gold company—the Moceland Gold Company; that it was valuable property, cost \$10,000, and paying a dividend of two and a half per cent, when, in fact, the company never was started, never was worth anything, and never paid any dividend. The representations were sufficient to induce the party to invest this \$15,000. After two hours' discussion between the counsel- and the Court, the hearing was suspended till next Monday. In the meantime the petitioner is tog give bonds in \$30,000 to appear at that time, and if he fails to give them he is to be placed in the hands of the New York officers, to be taken to New York. If he gives them he goes to New York, as he says he intends to present the accusation there: the proceedings have are to

and unchanged.

THUESDAY, July 20-6 P. M.

In January, 1862, I made, by Colonel Northrop's or-der, a report to a committee of the House of Represen-tatives, on the general administration of the Bureau of Subsistence, particularly with reference to certain contracts for obtaining supplies, which had been unfavorably reported to the public and to Congress. In that re port the following occurs:—"In the packing season of 1860-61 upwards of three million head of hogs were THE MAIN RELIANCE LOST BY THE CAPTURE OF Shortly thereafter the successive captures of Forta Donelson and Henry caused a considerable portion of us Kentucky and much of Tenness e, and left us com

PROPOSAL TO DELIVER THIRTY THOUSAND HOGSof ability appeared to ask a hearing on a proposition "with ten thousand hogsheads of bacon certainly, and probably twenty thousand more hogsheads." Bis letter enough cotton (which he offered to take in payment) to feed and clothe our army, in a section tributary to Mem-phis, which city was then, and had been for some time previous, in the secure possession of the enemy; that such cotton must otherwise probably be destroyed to prevent its failing into the hands of the enemy; but that the owners as a general rule, though willing to let the government have their crops, were averse, if not stub-bornly opposed to having them destroyed. On the same day the Commissary General enclosed to the Hon G. W. Randolph, the Secretary of War, an urgent application, including a brief argumentative statement or some leading facts, for authority to accept the offer.

THE PROPOSAL IS SUBMITTED TO JEFF, DAVIS. On the same day General Randoiph addressed a letter to his Excellency, President Davis, enclosing the proffer of this contract and Colonel Northrop's endorsement of it, in which he says, "the alternative is thus presented of violating our policy of withholding cotton from the enemy or risking the starvation of our armies," and ad-vising that the Commissary General be authorized to contract for bacon and sa't, limiting the amount of purchase to what is absolutely necessary to feed the army and supply it with biankers and shoes, showing that no law forbade this traffic; that the precedents of other wars should, under such circumstances, upon his own state ment of the necessity, be allowed to make the contract A New York Larceny Case in Boston.

Hearing upon a wait of habeas corpus.

[From the lieston Traveller, July 12.]

It will be recollected that some weeks since two men, named Joseph Lucas and Charles T. Dodge, were arrested in the town of Haveshill by constable J. Burnham, of that tewn, upon suspices of having stolen coverament bonds from parties then unknown. Six seven-thirty bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars, which they had attempted to sell, were found upon them. After their arrest the officer learned that Vermilye & Co., No. 44 wall street, New York, the day before their arrest, had been robbed of eight five hundred dollar seven-thirty bonds and six one thousand dollar bonds, and that those found upon the arrested non corresponded with the stolen ones. Constable Burnham then complained of the men, charging them with the robbery, and they were taken to Lawrence for examination.

The Justice put them under twenty thousand dollars each for their appearance for trial. A few days since their counsel took out a writ of habeas corpus, to be returned to one of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, in which they set forth that the amount of bail was excessive, and pet-lioned for a reduction.

This morning Sheriff Carey, of Lawrence, and Constable Burnham, of Haverhill, brought the prisoners to this city, and took them immediately before Chief Justice Bigelow in the Supreme Judicial Court room. After consultation, Judge Bigelow consented to a reduction of the bail from \$20,000 to \$12,000, and it is thought that both will give the required bonds.

They are young men and have little the appearance of thieves. A New York detective is under the impression that the real name of Lucas is Noble, and that he has already served one term in the Sing Sing prison. No requisition for the men has yet been received from the authorities of New York, and we understand that efforts are being made to settle the matter without bringing the parties to trial. which, he added, nothing less than the danger of sacrificing our armies would induce "him to acquiesce in."

Upon that letter the President endorsed as follows:—

Upon that letter the President endorsed as follows:—

SECRITARY OF WAR—Is there necessity for immediate action? Is there satisfactory evidence that the present opportunity is the lost which will be offered? Have you noted the scheme of the enemy for the payment of their next accruing interest on their public debt? You will not fail to perceive the effect of postponing the proposed action until January 1, 1863, if it be necessary at any time to depart from the well defined policy of our government in relation to cotton.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Occoura 31, 1862.

This endorsement was sent to the Commissary General by the Secretary of War, November 1, with this endorsement;— Commissary General.—Observe the President's endorsement, and report upon the practicability of delaying the proposed purchases until after the list of January next. It will be necessary to state, for the President's information, your estimate of the probable receipts under your present arrangements.

G.W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

November 1, 1862.

HE IS ASSURED THAT THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE REPUSAL WILL BE SERIOUS.

And it was returned to him November 3, by Colonel Northrop, with this endorsement;—

Present efforts, even if successful, will not produce cured bacon by the last of January. The Departments of the East have been exhausted, while the increasing number of refuguees add to the consumers. The results hoped for from Tonnessee are not probably equal to the demands of the troops on the west of the mountains and in Tenessee. The accompanying letters of Major Cummings and Captain Waddell are some evidence on this subject. Respectfully.

November 8, 1862.

Nothing favorable having been heard on the question for several days, I had an interview with General Randolph, who instructed me to send him a comparative statement of stocks of mest on hand, which I did in letter of November 8. That report General Randolph submitted to the President, endorsed as follows:—

Respectfully submitted to the President. It appears from Major Ruffin's statement that the supply of hogs this year will be about one hundred thousand short of last year's supply, and that the supply of boef is well night exhausted. Unless the deficiency be made up by purchases beyond the limits of the confederacy, I apprehend serious consequences.

Q. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

November 12, 1862.

Davis Don't Belleve All He Hears, and wants

acy must be considered to reach a just estimate.

Nov 13, 1862. Command.—See the President's endorsement. He has forgot a conference on the subject a which General Lee was present.

G. W. R. Nov 14, 1862.

NO ONE IN THE CONFEDERACY KNOWS THE SIZE OF

by General G. W. Smith. Acting Secretary of War, vice General Randolph, resigned.

Respectfully returned to the Commissary General. The President requests that an estimate be made of the amount of supplies that can be procured from sources within the Confederate States from which last year we could procure none, and state more fully the reasons for immediate action, and consider the relative advantages of procuring supplies from Memphis and from the vicinity of New Orleans.

Nov. 21, 1862. G. W. SMITH, Secretary of War. The reply to that will be given in full; for it presents the whole case, and cannot well be condensed. But a portion of it will be found to need an explanation, which, indeed, is necessary to preserve the connection of events.

morter will be, for lack of power and opportunity.

MOBILE. CHARLESTON AND BRAGE'S ARMY IN WANT.

And, finally, both Mobile and Charleston are pressing
for large supplies out of resources which must be held
for the armies of Viginia, or the border States will be
lost; while the same reserves, and the accumulations I
have been endeavoring to make in Temessee, are domanded by the armies of General Brags.

HOW MUCH MEAT WENT THEOUGH THE LINES IN 1861.

Third—As to the relative advantages of procuring supplies from Memphis and from the vien ty of New Ocleans, the proposition to make such porcaines as not a new idea. They were made at the commencement of the war to an extent which is little known. In an elaborate report on the operations of this Bureau, made by Major Ruffin, under my ord r and superintendence, and submittent to Congress in January last, it is stated: "Experts estimate that the product of about 1,200,000 hogs was imported in the early part of last year (1861) from beyond our present lines into what is now the Southern comfederary. This was accomplished by the action of State and horstess, in some cases by the enterprise of prevate parties, and by the separtment, through agencies of its own. Of this number it is set made! that about 200,000 hogs, in their bacon equivalent, have been consumed by our State and onfederate armies since the commencem not focus a requirement of 4.0 000 hos per anount. For a consideration part of that period the army was a more HOW MUCH MEAT WENT THEOUGH THE LINES IN

DAVIS IS URUED TO BUY PRINCIPAL THE LINES, BOTH

when the best men artin the army
DAVIS IS UNKED TO BUY THEOLOGISTER LINES, BOTH.

AR NEW OBLEANS AND AT MEAPHIN.

Therefore large that rungles be oughted both from Memphis and from the vicinity of New Orleans, and for these anditional reasons—it may be suchy estimated that the army will consume and work the product of releast and two hundred threated from one single-wave of which or calculate to receive omy about one-third from our Confectate than it will not be pradent to rely upon ordinating the amount needed from one single-wave of supply it will be went to divide the risk. Moreover, other articles are needed nearly as much as ment. The salt works in Louisions are not to be depended on, the supply to be obtained from Saluelle, to Vircana, a limited. The wants of chizeus, daily becoming more organized admining, will absorbed of that, if permitted, and the drafts of the government upon the same fand will cause runous prices and great destitution.

THE VENALITY OF THE ENEMY—WHAT A "RELIABLE PARTY IN NEW GELEANS" WAS READY TO DO.

One reliable party in New Orleans offers is supply one hundred thomenat racks of sait, or more than is called for by the rapidly expiring contract at Saitville. Other articles—were as coffee and flour—areas offered from New Orleans. The supply of flour from that quarter will enable the soldiers from the Southwest to use that in part as a bread ration instead of cora meal, which must otherwise be their sole reliance for breads. The reserve of coffee for the sick is being rapidly consumed. No other prospect of getting more presents itself, but the necessity of a sufficienty is important. The success of the entegrise is doubtful; but the opportunity afforded by the vitality of the entent ought not to be less. If we thereby obtain the use of the Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans, until such ture as the whole or a large part of the needed supplies shall have been obtained it will be a great benefit.

which they have been subjected. Respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP, C. G. S.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT KEPS COOL.

To this no official reply was ever received. Hon, J. A. Seddon had become Secretary of War, and he told me that the President, upon going to Mississippi, which he did in the following December, had given him power to make a contract, should it become absolutely indispensable, but that in his (the President's) opinion it was not then indispensable. On the 15th of December the Commissary Several again made a pressing application, in an endorsernest upon a letter of Major J. F. Cummings, to have a contract made, and renewing his endorsement of October 30, referred particularly to that part which says:

If the Secretary of War does not think proper to an thorize and sustain this plan, I request, in accordance with regulations, p. 390, that he will designate where other parchases shall be made than those now in execution, and where other supplies shall be procured for distribution. The practice of this bureau has been to carry out this principle, not by asking agreedal instructions, but suggesting, yet in all cases obtaining the approval of the Secretary of War to all contracts or systems of procuring suppliess. All the means within our confederacy have been made available by this bureau, and is is not believed that supplies sufficient for the demand will be obtained. Herogoe the case, with my judgment of the situation, is presented for your determination.

To that application no official reply was given, and

JEPP. DAVIS WOULD RATHER STATES THE REEL SOLDIERS THAN HUY FOOD FOR THEM WITH COTTON—WHY?

No centract, however, was made of permitted. Besides the angument against it on the plant of the Precident, which appears of the face of his endoysements. I have good reason to believe that others were also relied on, and I will give them as I heard from authenticated at the time. It was stated:—

Fors—That the federal finances were in such a condition that if they could not obtain cotton, upon which to draw tills whorewith to pay their thou accruing January interest, that their credit would speedily cease from the bankrupting of our assailants. Hence they wanted cotton.

Second—That they did not want cotton, but only sought, under cover of a contract for supply, to find out the channes of management stocking, to accurate the location and

MEAT BECOMES STILL SCARCER—BRAGG SELZES THAT

CAPTAIN CEENSHAW BUYS THE MIDTS—HE MEETS—WITH BAD LUVE.

Captain Crenshaw arrived in Engand in January, 1863, and at once made a contact with r. Misson on occasi of the gov rument, under Yr. Seidorfa in traction, for Six yessels, on each of which Captain rendered and offer parties were to have one-fourth interest—the gov rument the balance. But the government index to make the payments it had agreed to make, and on of the yessels was sold to another party, who that become responsible for the government in the purchase. To sleft due of the line only. It was expected that after these got to work the cotton they would take set would arreduce the inward freight, if it could not make a fund for the purchase of vessels to replace those that might be issel or captered. Two of these yestels were lost on the count of tupe Fear, in coming in, in consequence of if the ones percent and quantitative that had been placed to process blockade rumers by keeping blockade cruisers at a distance. Two others were lost on the rich after three round trips, in attempt to come in; the fitte after three round trips, in attempting to come in the fourth time.

though orders were also sent from tens by Collectinophe or the Secretary of West to have it done. Indeed most of this meat remain d until another in of steamers was started and commenced remainer, and by this it was transported from the estands in the spring and stromer or 1804. Of course the loss of this freat by sporing was enormous. Kept so long in a warm climate, with me competent man to attend to it, though one had been applied for and ref sed, it is remarkable that any of it was saved, and that so much was, shows with what care and jud ment it had been purchased by Mr., creashaw.

MOME PROPOSALS FROM OUR SIDE THE LINES—A GONTRACT MADE.

Vigiant, active and intelligent officers, fully aware of and dive to the importance of the subject, had seen seeking to avail themselves of every opportunity that might offer for obtaining supplies from that source, but without success. But, on the 18th December, 1863, a contract was proposed by a party who represented himself to the Secretary of War, confidentially, and, I think, truly, as maving connections on the other side. His proposition was referred to me by the Secretary of War, and, in view of the terms, the special difficulties of the case, the fact that I had not been apprized of his federal councitions and previous failures, i reported against it. But was wisely overruled by the Secretary of War, and made the contract by his order. the contract by his order.

ALL THE AREANGEMENTS ARE MADE, BUT BLUN-

months endeavoring to obtain payment of all dues under the contract; so far without success.

PLINTY OF CONTRACTORS ALWAYS BRADY.

A little after this contrast was made, one or two others were accepted for Tennessee; but the military movements in that quarter have prevented anything being realized from them.

Before this contract had been made, but after it had become evident that the Crenshaw contract was not adequately supported by the government, another effort was made by the Bureau of Schaistence to obtain meat and coffee through the blockada.

MORE BLOCKADE MEAT-MISERABLE MANAGEMENT

On consultation with the confidential ag it I found that he was in communication with those part is and desired them to be associated with him. I at once made efforts to do so, and present d a paper to the Hon. Secretary of War, in which I argued the case, and requisted that they might be so associated, and the amount of the confract extended to such a figure as would justify expectations which, as I thought then, and stiff think, had previously failed because of their comparative in ignificance. But the Secretary of War objected, and the pre-

A TRAIN OF WAGONS WITH COTTON AND A YAN

gen raily a mode of obviating them, or the Subsistence Separtment. But I never heard from the endorsement.

THE ARMY WITHOUT MEAT.

On the 5th of December I beneght the condition of shings to the attention of the Secr tary of War, coupling it with a statement of subsistence on hand, which show d nine days retions on hand for General Lee's army; and, quoting his letter to the Commissary General, that day received, stating that his men were deserting on account of short rations, I used prompt action; but none was taken. On the 14th of December, nine days afterwards, General Lee is legarabled Mr. Davis that his army was without meat. This disaster was averted for the time by the thoely arrival of several vessel loads of supplies at Wilmington, mainly consisting of the Crenshaw and Power, Low & Ca's steamers; by the demand upon the navy, which resulted in their turning over their accumulation of three hundred thousand pounds of meat, which the burear knew they had at Charlotte, N. C., and by the aid afforded by Governor Vance, who promptly gave up to us nearly all he had accumulated in his Statefor the families of solders and the employees of his government.

Since that time, but after some delay, an agent has, been sent abroad with adraft upon the government depositary at London for 250,000, and similar drafts for \$10,000 have been sent to Mr. Crenshaw, and Mr. J. B. Lattic, at Nassan, had been previously requested by Mr. Trenholm to advance £18,000 to the government.

foreign supply of rations.

THE CONTINUAL BRAINING OF THE REBEL STATES.

During the whole period of the efforts to put the question of meat supply from abroad upon what the bureau deemed a proper footing, the meat is the limits of the confederacy was being constantly reduced in amount, though under constantly increasing efforts to get it for the army.

The well known effects of a depreciating currency in causing supplies to be hearded rendered it necessary to impress them. The mode was legalized by nets of Congress, which failed, however, to enforce it by any penalty, and rendered it nugatory in many instances by requiring that in all, the impressment should be accompanied by a profier of the money. In some States the feeling against it has repdered it almost inoperative, and